Lincoln Community Mental Health Center. It is a community-based organization which provides treatment and mental health services to the local population and to area schools and senior centers.

While it is important, and appropriate, to recognize the care givers who provide these services, it is even more important that those individuals who have made special efforts to overcome their challenges also receive our attention and support.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting our friends at the South Bronx Mental Health Council, who on Friday, January 30th, celebrate the seventh annual Patient Recognition and Empowerment Day.

TRIBUTE TO THE YALE LIONS CLUB

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Lions Club of Yale, Michigan as they celebrate their 50th Anniversary on February 14, 1998.

In 1948, sixteen concerned Yale citizens felt there was a need to charter the Yale Lions Club. Though their membership has grown and changed, their goal has remained the same: to dedicate their talents to people in need. As DeWayne Wissel, a member of the Lions Club has said, ''To know that even one person was helped through our efforts, makes it all worth it.''

During the last fifty years, members of the Lions Club have contributed their time and resources to the betterment of their community. Among their many contributions include purchasing eye exams and glasses for area residents, Diabetes Assistance and Awareness programs, Lion's Quest, and funding scholarships for Yale High School students. The members of the Lions Club have also been strong supporters of D.A.R.E., the Yale High School Seniors All-Night Party, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the Leader Dogs for the Blind. I would like to thank all of the members, past and present who have donated their various talents to improve the quality of life in the Yale community.

The self-sacrificing qualities of the Lions Club members are what makes our communities successful. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the Lions Club of Yale a joyful 50th Anniversary. Their legacy of public service is sure to last well beyond another fifty years.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE RONALD V. DELLUMS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. SKELTON, for arranging for this time to honor our colleague, RON DELLUMS, as he prepares to retire from the United States House of Representatives.

Throughout his tenure in this House, he has served his constituents from the 9th congressional district of California with great distinction. Since first being elected to the House in 1970, RON DELLUMS has used a unique combination of common sense, grace, compassion and his strong intellect to become a champion of many causes. He has worked tirelessly on a wide range of issues, indeed, in almost all of the most important issues of our time. He has fought for civil rights, for equal rights for all. He has stood tall as a strong steward of our environment. He served as a powerful voice of reason in the struggle to challenge the militarization of U.S. foreign policy. He was a frequent and eloquent speaker against our misguided military and foreign policies in Latin America in the 1980's. Indeed, while I worked on the investigation of the murders of the Jesuits, their housekeeper and her daughter in El Salvador, I frequently enjoyed having RON's counsel.

As Chair of the Rules Committee, I enjoyed working with RON in his capacity as Chair of the House District of Columbia and in his role as Chair of the Armed Services Committee. It was during this time that I admired RON as he became a masterful practitioner of the art of coalition-building. RON has crossed lines of all types. He always set aside racial, cultural, political, class or gender considerations when dealing with people. Indeed, RON has earned the respect of Members and staff regardless of ideology. RON, you should be most proud of this accomplishment.

Today, it is most appropriate that we take time to honor RON DELLUMS. His service to his constituents and to this nation has been strong. The House of Representatives and all of its members will be diminished by your departure. RON, I wish you continued good health, happiness and a long life. I have enjoyed working with you and will always be proud to call you my friend.

CLINTON'S CHILD CARE PROPOSAL

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends this January 12, 1998, Omaha World-Herald editorial on President Clinton's child care proposal to his colleagues.

BIG GOVERNMENT ERA LIVES ON IN CLINTON'S CHILD CARE PROPOSAL

Bill Clinton is playing Daddy President again. The same president who announced the end of the era of big government in 1996 is now advocating a major new government benefit: subsidized child care.

Clinton has proposed a five-year combination of spending increases and tax incentives that would cost the Treasury almost $22 billion. Of that, he would spend $14.3 billion on child care subsidies for low-income families, increased funding of Head Start for preschoolers and a new federal program to promote training and safety at child care centers.

The plan would let families with incomes of up to $30,000 take a tax credit for 50 percent of child care expenses up to a limit of $2,400 for one child, $4,800 for two or more. Families above $30,000 in annual income could also claim credits on a sliding scale as income rises. At $60,000, their maximum credit would be 20 percent of child care costs. The current credit is 20 percent—30 percent if family income is $28,000 or less.

The plan has shocking implications. It would eliminate federal income taxes for a family of four with an annual income of up to $35,000 a year. So long as the family used the maximum credit, life would be tax-free as far as the Internal Revenue Service was concerned.

Reducing the tax burden on the poor is one thing. A family that earns $35,000 a year is not poor.

Accompanied by a dozen children for the announcement, Clinton called the plan ''the single largest national commitment to child care in the history of the United States.'' His plan would in fact be an unprecedented foray by the federal government into the way American children are raised.

And what of the families who have planned and sacrificed to allow one parent to stay home with the children? Many families with a stay-at-home mom or dad are not wealthy. The Clinton proposal ignored them. Indeed, the Clinton plan could encourage more families to send both parents to work outside the home.

Federal income and payroll taxes eat up so much family income that some families decide that both parents must work full time. Clinton would best serve families by reducing government and reforming Medicare and Social Security, thereby making it possible to further reduce the tax burden on families. Instead, he seeks to expand government, further complicate the tax code and encourage the funneling of children into day care.

Certainly the government might properly help provide temporary child care assistance for families in emergency circumstances, or while a single parent prepares for a job. That does not change the general concept that people should not have children unless they can care for them or can afford to pay someone else to care for them.

However, Clinton's proposal to turn federally subsidized child care into what amounts to a middle-class handout is bad policy. It undermines the fundamental notion that parents—not the Daddy President—should be primarily responsible for the care of their children.

THE HOLOCAUST VICTIMS REDRESS ACT

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1998

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lend my strong support to the Holocaust Victims Redress Act. The Holocaust Victims Redress Act will provide redress for the inadequate restitution of assets that belonged to victims of the Holocaust seized by the United States Government during World War II. We can never do enough to help end the suffering of the 125,000 Holocaust survivors living in the United States and the approximately 500,000 survivors living around the world. Many of these victims still bear the scars of the most brutal regime in history.

The United States Government seized more than $198,000,000 in German assets along with over $1,200,000,000 in assets of Swiss nationals and institutions during World War II. It had long been believed that some of the bank accounts, trusts, securities, or other assets belonged to victims of the Holocaust. Although Congress and the Administration provided $500,000 to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization of New York in 1962 to